Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII. TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1808. [No. 2204.

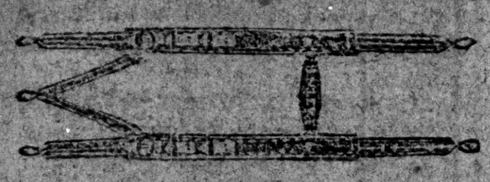
Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.



HORWELL'S
Celebrated Patent Suspenders,

FOR ease, elegance, strength, &c. far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesale and retail, at the manufactory, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

Wholesale purchasers may be supplied on advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

March 25 d6m

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chs. I. Catlett,
Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be transacted by

CHS. I. CATLETT

April 1. d

JAMES SANDERSON,
Offers for sale very low,

25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
pipes Cogniac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
12 bales Tennessee Cotton
And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust bearing date the 7th day of February, 1807, and duly recorded, from Samuel Craig, late of the town of Alexandria, deceased, to the subscribers, for the purpose of satisfying certain debts due from the said Craig to the banks of Alexandria and Washington, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder, at public auction, at 12 o'clock, on the 30th day of June next:

That handsome three story Brick dwelling House and Lot,

In fee simple, situated in the town of Alexandria, west of Pitt street, on the north side of King-street, and fronting thereon 23 feet, 9 inches, and running back 119 feet, in depth.

ALSO,

A neat, well finished, two story Brick dwelling house and lot, in fee simple, west of Water-street, on the south side of Duke-street, and binding thereon 27 feet, 10 inches, and running back 91 feet 6 inches to a ten feet alley.

The conditions of sale are one fifth the amount in cash, at the execution of the deed and the remainder in equal payments at 6, 12, 18, and 24 months, on approved, indorsed notes negotiable in the bank of Alexandria, secured also by a lien on the premises.

John C. Vowell,
William Ladd, } *Trustees.*

May 20 d

JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE BY
R. GRAY,

Esparelles' Letters from England
Little's and Moore's Poems
Lady's Cabinet
Salmagundi, 2 vols. bound
Military and Political Hints
And the following New Plays;
Adrian and Orilla
Town and Country
The Trust
He Wou'd if He Cou'd
Time's a Telltale.

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A NEW WORK
ENTITLED,
THE MANUAL
OF THE
FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT
OR A
NEW AND COMPLETE
DICTIONARY
OF
THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.
IN TWO PARTS:
1. *French & English*—2. *English & French*

CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France and England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonymes.
6. A dictionary of French homonymes.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
10. The chief English idioms.
11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Caneau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

By N. G. DUFIEF,
Author of Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

☞ Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.

May 28.

Public Sale.

BY order of the Orphans's Court of Charles county, will be offered at public sale, on FRIDAY, the 24th day of June next, if fair; if not, the next fair day, at the residence of the subscriber—Part of the Personal Estate of *Robert Alexander*, late of Fairfax county, state of Virginia, deceased—consisting of *NEGROES.*

☞ All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, on or before the first day of December next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 31st day of May, 1808.

Benjamin I. Fendall.

Maryland, Charles County,
Pomonky. d3w*

FOR SALE, BY
LEWIS DEBLOIS
At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,

French Brandy, in pipes
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter casks
New-England Rum, in hogsheads and barrels
Molasses, in hogsheads
Cod-Fish, in boxes
Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears, in barrels
Cheese
Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

PROSPECTUS OF A PAPER,
TO BE PRINTED IN ALEXANDRIA,
ENTITLED,
THE COLUMBIAN.

THE Subscriber, anxious to establish a Paper whose contents and principles shall be satisfactory to the moderate of both parties, presents to his friends and the liberal public in general, the following outlines of his plan, hoping that they may be consonant to feelings warm in the defence of liberty and the true interests of the country.

The work will at all times be open to the discussion of political matters, destitute of rancor on the one hand, or of overweening partiality on the other. The Editor's selections shall be made with care and attention, never sacrificing for any purpose the real interest of the community, or wandering from the established standard of truth.

In the natural course of affairs, it will sometimes be necessary, from a want of political matter, that the columns of a paper should be supplied with moral disquisitions, practically useful and interesting, and instructive anecdotes from historic research. Nor can this course be well objected to by those whose feelings are alive to the cause of genuine morality and religion. The Editor calculates with confidence upon receiving from those whose education and means of information will authorize it, a copious supply of materials on these subjects. His paper will be at all times open to receive the reflections of the man of science, or the deep research of the critical scholar.

Communications upon all matters, touching Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures, together with plans for the general improvement in Canals, public Roads, and the various discoveries in any branch of learning or the mechanic arts, will be particularly sought after, and punctually inserted.

The editor, earnestly desirous to conciliate parties, will use his most strenuous endeavors to effect so desirable an object—and in the town of Alexandria, where he is attached by the strongest ties of nature, and of interest, he will ever consider it as a primary object, to destroy those seeds of dissention which have had the tendency to retard the growth and prosperity of the town. It is obvious to the most superficial observer, that the minutia of politics cause a difference of sentiment, and not those general and universally admired maxims in governmental institutions.

The principles of the great and illustrious Washington, together with his services, shall ever be revered.

The editor is far from desiring to impose on the minds of those who may favor him with their patronage, that his mind has assumed no stand on the important subject of politics, no! on the contrary, he unequivocally declares, that his sentiments are decidedly republican.

As soon as 400 subscribers shall be obtained this paper will be printed, weekly, at 2 $ 50 cents per ann. payable, half yearly, in advance, after the receipt of the first number.

It will be printed with a neat type, and on good paper of the ordinary size.

If adequate encouragement should be offered, after the commencement of the paper, it will be published three times a week.

Having made arrangements for the necessary materials, and contracted with a gentleman of abilities to assist in the execution of the work, the citizens of Alexandria will be immediately waited on for their patronage—Subscription papers will also be left at the Coffee House and at the principal Book Stores,

T. Longden.

June 14

Public Sale.

On Wednesday next, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, on a credit of 60 and 90 days,

A Negro Man, a complete Gardener.

P. G. Masteller.

June 20.

Fifteen Dollars *Reward.*

Ran away from the subscriber yesterday morning, a Mulatto Boy named JACK GIBBY, a cooper by trade, 19 years of age, a slim fellow and speaks coarse—The above reward will be paid for apprehending and delivering said fellow to his master.

All persons are cautioned against harboring or employing him, as the law will be put in force against offenders.

Levi Talbert.

June 20. 8tf

Wanted Immediately,

A quantity of *good clean FLAXSEED*, for cash, by

Daniel Macleod, *Painter,*
Bottom of King-street.

June 15.

Public Sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22d instant, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, at the house of Mr. Benjamin Shreve, Water-street,

A VARIETY OF
Houshold and Kitchen Furniture,
AND A
GIG AND HARNESS.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

June 17. dts

WHEREAS JOHN CLOPPER hath, by his petition in writing, applied to the honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh, one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, to be admitted to the benefit of the act of Congress, for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district aforesaid, and has stated therein that he is in actual confinement in the jail of Alexandria county at the suit of EVE BOYER and being unable to discharge the said claim with others against him, has offered to deliver up to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal and mixed—*Notice is therefore given,* to the creditors of the said JOHN CLOPPER that on Monday, 27th inst. between the hours of 7 and 3 o'clock of the same day, at the court house in Alexandria, the oath of an insolvent debtor will be administered to the said JOHN CLOPPER, and a trustee appointed agreably to the said act of congress, unless cause be then & there shewn to the contrary,

By order of the honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, this 20th day of June, 1808.

G. Deneale, C. C.

June 20.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS
REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the evening of the 7th inst. a Bright Mulatto Man named

BOB,

Who calls himself ROBERT THOMAS;

About 5 feet 10 inches high, 24 or 25 years of age, has large black eye brows, large full eyes, not very dark and is a stout well made handsome fellow. His hair is thick, but not quite straight, and he wears it nicely trimmed, combed and ridged on the top. His beard appears very black if suffered to grow for a day or two, but he usually shaves it very closely. He has recently received an injury on the fore finger of the left hand, and has it bound up, and may probably lose the first joint of it. He speaks deliberately, and is more correct in conversation than persons of his color usually are. He walks slowly, is a very good waiter, & delights particularly in attending to horses. He has a variety of cloaths, and took with him one dark green broadcloth coat and pantaloons with yellow buttons, one cloth coat and pantaloons nearly of the same color, but the cloth of inferior quality, with white metal buttons, one blue cloth coat much worn, one old brown surtout coat with covered buttons, a good hat, and a pair of black top boots. The rest of his apparel I am not able particularly to describe. He is fond of wearing boots, and pays great attention to his dress.

As he can read and write very well, he may probably produce a forged authority for him to pass, or procure the certificate of some one of the negroes, who, a few years ago. petitioned by the name of Thomas and obtained their freedom in Maryland. If taken out of the state of Maryland and district of Columbia, and secured in any jail, so that I get him again, the above reward will be given, or sixty dollars if taken and secured within the said state or district; all reasonable expences will also be paid if he should be delivered to me in the city of Washington, or to Dr. Richard Duckett, in Prince Gerge's county, Maryland. He is well acquainted in Annapolis, Baltimore, Geo. Town, and the city of Washington.

Allen B. Duckett.

Washington City, May 13—14. dtf.

Irish Linens.

A small invoice of yard wide and 7-8 *Irish Linens*, just received and for sale by

John G. Ladd.

May 31.

☞ Printing in its various branches neatly executed at this office.

Massachusetts Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, *June 7.*

GOVERNOR SULLIVAN's SPEECH:

[CONCLUDED.]

A great politician in Europe, lays it down as a maxim, that "there can be no concord or unity in a nation, but where there is only one supreme power." This valuable sentiment is expressed by President Washington, in more beautiful language, in his valedictory address to the United States.—"The unity of government, which constitutes you one people, is also dear to you—it is justly so, for it is the main pillar in the edifice of your real independence, the support of your tranquility at home, your peace abroad; of your safety; of your prosperity; of that very liberty which you so highly prize."

The benefits of this union, that great soldier and statesman had been a witness to—If in the revolutionary war, any one, even the smallest state in the union, had withdrawn itself from the confederation, it would have deranged, nay probably defeated all our efforts.

The contest arising from an opposition of one or more of the states to the authority of the natonal government, I call a NATIONAL ANARCHY. This is a more dangerous and distressing evil than the anarchy resulting, in common instances, from a commotion of subjects rising against civil government—because the opposition in this case would, as each state has a separate form of government, be organized at the commencement of its insurrection, and the calamities would be encreased in proportion as the states should become divided as states from the general government.

The scenes of blood and carnage, in other nations, seriously admonish us of our dangers, and ought to convince us, that we can avoid them no other way but by the free exercise of the general government in all concerns within its powers, as delegated by the people, and by restricting the state governments to those lines of power which were designated when the federal government was carved out of them.

If the constitutions of our national and state governments are what they were intended to be, when established, they rest on the pillars of truth, and all deceptions, intrigue and misrepresentations are opposed to the nature of their existence.

Those nations which thus interrupt our commerce do not act from enmity to ours; but from what they conceive to be necessary to their own interests and security—yet as under the forms of orders and decrees they have done it, they are thus far to be considered as common enemies, against whose aggressions our national rights are to be defended. We cannot resign our neutral flag and our commerce to the direction of any power. No price is too great to be paid for the maintainance of our independance. No calamity can be so dreadful as subjection to a foreign power. The nations of Europe, though wasted by war, are oppressed with an excess of population; their manufactories of those articles which they cannot afford to use at home, are their support under an intolerable weight of taxes. The United States exhibit a pleasing contrast. Spreading themselves through every climate, including every soil, and possessing every advantage of navigation; delighting in that commerce which returns the gold and luxuries of every nation for their raw materials; the energy of their innate enterprize must still encrease. Europe will not be incautious enough to urge us to the habit of wearing the wool of our own flocks, instead of foreign cloths; spinning and weaving our own flax for our own dress, weaving our own cotton instead of sending it to be manufactured and dyed in Europe for us; opening the bosom of our own acres for ores and coal, instead of bringing wrought and cast iron from Europe, and feeding on the sugar of our own cane, and the milk of our own kine, instead of foreign luxuries.

Though we ardently wish for peace, we ought to be prepared for war. Instead of calculating upon the fallacious aid of foreign alliance, our government is raising forces, and expects to make six hundred thousand militia the source of our defence. These men, though not drilled in the ranks of battle, have been trained to subordination, and habituated to the use of arms. They represent in the field more than five millions of free citizens, who are the fee-simple proprietors of the soil they cultivate; preferring death to slavery. Great provision is made for arming our militia, and the fortifications of our principal seaports are in progress.

The political speculators in France and England calculate their success against us, without disguise, in our own factions and divisions.

It may be relied on, that neither the imprudent use, or abuse of the freedom of the press, can afford proof by which a supposition so derogatory to our national character can be maintained; nor can the temporary arrangements of local or party divisions, or the opprobious appellations, adopted from the warm breath of partizans, evince the existence of a powerful faction against their national freedom. Foreign influence and the subtle address of ambitious men, may lead too many astray, but on the nearer approach of public danger, the great body of the people will be again united.

We cannot forget that while the U. States were provinces and colonies, complaints in regard to violation of character and stipulated rights had no intermission—or that our independence has rolled on the smiling anniversaries of more than thirty years, exhibiting greater quiet, less commotions, more security to life and property, and less oppression by taxes, than have been found in any other country.

These observations naturally lead us to a recollection of a measure of our general government, to the expediency and propriety of which, not to its constitutionality, great objections have been made. The power of an embargo was exercised under the administration of president Washington, without scruple: but for the necessity of its exercise now, I have no authority to decide.

As in my official capacity, I could have no concern in the measure, I had no other knowledge in regard to it than what I had by the same means, and in common with my fellow citizens. I view the arrest of our commerce as a great calamity: but from the confidence I place in the government, I consider it as intended for an expedient to save our navigation from the unprovoked depredations of two mighty powers and to preserve our nation, if possible, from the calamities of a foreign war. I feel it my duty, therefore, as a citizen of the general government, to submit to it, until the national authority shall dispense with it, and to participate quietly in the evils resulting from it. There were no doubt, divisions of opinions respecting the act, when it was passed: and oppositions were made, because the authenticated documents, orders and decrees from whence the expediency of the measure was supposed to arise, were not before congress; but the system pursued by France and England, in their war against each other, and against neutrals was well understood. To allow our merchants, to throw their immense number of vessels on the ocean without preparation for defence, notice of their danger or assurances of protection, would have been unpardonable in the government. Those decrees and acts are now before us. I have referred to them in order to give my fellow citizens an opportunity to reflect on their own situation as it now is; and to decide each one for himself, what his own conduct ought to be, in the present threatening aspect of public affairs.

I rely upon it, that measures are taken, which will soon give our government official information of the dispositions of those nations towards us. As to their decrees all the commerce of the U. S. with all the world, excepting two or three places, is interdicted by one or the other of them. If they shall not relax in their measures towards us, our general government will have the expediency of a continuance of the embargo, for a longer time, properly before them. The idea of a perpetual embargo is inadmissible—there can be no inducement to it—no individual can derive any permanent advantage from the measure; the rulers can have none; whenever the difficulties from whence the necessity of the measure is supposed to arise, are removed, or the measure fails of producing the end proposed, the relinquishment of it is a thing of course.

Should the nations I have spoken of continue their aggressions, very serious questions must arise from our situation:

Shall the vessels of our merchants traverse the ocean unprotected; or shall the flag of the U. S. have the protection of their artillery?

Shall unjustifiable depredations upon the property of our citizens, be borne with or shall that property be defended by an open war, or by letters of marque and reprisals? Under what views, and against what nation, or nations shall the war be commenced?

These questions must rest with the national government—all attempts made by a single state to decide upon them, must tend to a national disposition.

The legislature of the U. S. is adjourned to next November; but before the adjournment, congress passed an act for authorizing the president of the U. S. to suspend the act laying the embargo. The act for authorizing a suspension declares, "that in the event of a peace or suspension of hostilities, between the belligerent powers of Europe, or such changes in their measures, affecting neutral commerce, as may render that of the U. S. sufficiently safe in the judgment of the president of the U. S. he is authorized during the recess of congress, to suspend the act in whole or in part, under such exceptions and restrictions, and on such security as circumstances may require." These are the words of the act; upon the constitutionality or utility of it, I give no opinion.

In a concern so highly interesting to this commonwealth as its commerce is, the entire arrest of its navigation, and the interruption of its trade, must produce great anxiety in all, and no doubt strong jealousies with some of the people. I therefore have considered it my duty, to lay this simple statement, at this time, before my fellow citizens, without expressing any sentiment upon its consequences. This commonwealth, with seven hundred miles of sea coast, principally full of inhabitants, must be much affected by an embargo; yet there has been, under its pressure, an exhibition of tranquility and good order that could flow from no other source than that of an enlightened understanding, and a pure love of liberty, conducted by law & government.

Though the control of the act laying an embargo is with the general government yet it may be well to enquire whether it is not within the power of the legislature of this state to ameliorate the condition of the people, during its continuance. I understand that attention has been paid to this in some of the states, but I do not feel myself authorised to say any thing more than that I shall rejoice to unite with you in any measure which your wisdom may point to, for the support of our fellow citizens under the embarrassment of our commerce, either by an embargo, or by the aggressions of foreign powers.

The act, as has been observed, was intended as an expedient, as well to save our immense navigation from the destruction which then was in wait for it, as to induce the nations with whom we had been in commerce to leave our rights entire; and not to involve our trade in the depredations of their wars. It is easy to conceive that the appearance of divisions amongst ourselves on the propriety of the measure, if realized in Europe, may prevent one of the valuable effects intended to be produced by it; and I cannot therefore excuse myself from saying, that if the European government shall rely on appearances of this nature they must be disappointed; that our nation will not yield its independence, or become tributary to any other power. In this solemn appeal to heaven, we must rely under God, for the support of our national honor upon our own internal strength, and in our own unconquerable situation; and defend ourselves with that energy, which our unanimity alone can produce.

JAMES SULLIVAN.

Council chamber, June 7, 1808.

FROM THE NORFOLK LEDGER.

Before we proceed with the conclusion of *commodore Barron's* defence, we must apologise to the public, and to that gentleman in particular, for some errors, which are palpable and material. The great length of that part of the defence given in our last, and the want of time for correction, are the excuses we have to offer.

In *all* our impressions of Thursday the specifications to the *fourth* charge were given with the *second* charge; to this last the specifications should have been as follows:

1st. "In that certain threats on the part of some commander of a British vessel of war, that he would take by force, if he could not otherwise obtain them, certain men from on board the frigate Chesapeake, and that such threats were known to, or heard by the said James Barron, and still he neglected to clear his ship for action."

2d. "In that there were various indications of hostile disposition towards the frigate Chesapeake, exhibited by the British ship of war the Leopard, to wit, her putting to sea after certain signals had been seen and noticed by the said James Barron, when there was no other vessel in sight, or any other object to induce her to go to sea but the Chesapeake; the ports of the said ship Leopard were triced up, and her tompions were out a considerable time before she commenced firing upon the Chesapeake; and still, that notwithstanding these suspicious appearances, which were seen and observed by the said James Barron, he neglected to clear his ship for action."

3d. "In that by various manœuvres which are set forth in the opinion of the court of enquiry hereto annexed, the British ship of war Leopard did manifest an intention to fire upon the said frigate Chesapeake, and still that the said James Barron neglected to clear his ship for action."

4th. "In that the said ship Leopard did approach the said frigate Chesapeake, under all the appearances of being prepared for action, and still the said James Barron neglected to clear his ship for action."

5th. "In that the said James Barron did receive from the commanding officer of the Leopard a communication clearly intimating that if certain men were not delivered up to him, he should proceed to use force, and still the said James Barron neglected to clear his ship for action."

6th. "In that the said James Barron did verily believe from the communication he received from the commanding officer of the said ship Leopard, that the said ship would fire upon the said frigate Chesapeake or take by force, if they could not be obtained by other means, any British deserters that could be found on board the Chesapeake and still the said James Barron neglected to clear his ship for action."

COMMODORE BARRON'S DEFENCE.

[CONTINUED.]

The view which I have taken brings me down to the departure of the British officer from the Chesapeake; and has embraced every circumstance relied on to support the 2d charge.

The 3d charge is in general terms, "for failing to encourage in my own person, my inferior officers and men to fight courageously." So far as the charge conveys an imputation on my personal courage I stand acquitted by the concurrent statements of all who saw me, save only Mr. S. Smith. His testimony I shall notice hereafter. Under this general charge there are ten specifications.

1st. "In that he did not on the first moment of an indication of suspicious appearance of a hostile intention on the part of the Leopard order his men to quarters."

2d. "In that he did not after he was satisfied that an attack upon his ship would be made, use prompt and officer-like measures to prepare his ship for battle."

3d. "In that when he did order his men to quarters, he did not order them as became an officer in the American navy."

4th. "In that he ordered that the drum should desist from beating, and that the men should be got to quarters secretly, without beat of drum."

5th. "In that from the manner in which he ordered his men to quarters, he did not evince a determination bravely to defend his ship."

6th. "In that he was not to his sation during the attack aforesaid, but remained a considerable time at the gangway, as if imploring forbearance."

7th. "In that he drew his men, or some of them, from their guns, to lowering down a boat or boats to send on board of the attacking ship during her attack upon him."

8th. "In that he ordered his first lieut. from his quarters during the attack, to carry a message on board of the Leopard, at that time firing upon him."

9th. "In that during the attack he used language in the presence of his men calculated to dispirit them."

10th. "In that during the attack he ordered his men to keep down, that they would be cut all to pieces."

The observations which I have already made, are a sufficient answer to the first of these specifications. I did not believe an engagement probable when the British officer departed, although I did deem it proper to be in readiness to guard against every thing which might occur. In execution of this purpose, captain Gordon was directed to come to me, the instant the officer left the ship—I immediately communicated to him the object of the application, and my reply, and gave orders instantly to prepare the ship for action. That gentleman has indeed represented that I only desired him to clear the gun deck, and seems to leave it doubtful whether this instruction ought to be construed as a direct order to prepare for battle. On his cross examination when asked if he considered my observations as an order to prepare for battle, he says, that he considered it "an order to prepare to go to quarters." It is remarkable that his order "to go to quarters," was by all the officers and crew considered as an order for battle.

There is no precise form of words by which an order to prepare for action is to be given by a commander to an inferior officer. Any terms sufficiently explicit, I presume, are proper. Of my intention he could have no doubt; for he himself states that "on perusing these letters he considered an engagement inevitable; that he remarked to me that my reply to capt. Humphreys was decisive," and then represents me to have added, that "as they appeared serious in their demand, he had better get his gun deck cleared." Why

uld I have made these communications tion, as preliminary to my order, but to w him the motives of that order? Why ign the *seriousness* of the demand as cause of that order if it had not been h a view of placing the ship in a situa- to repel the demand if persisted in? what purpose could he have under- od me to intend that the men should to quarters, but to be ready for action? will only [illegible] to quibble about terms. [illegible]rm, however, that an or- was VOL. stantially given to prepare action; I leave it to liberal and ndid men to decide from captain Gor- 's own statement, whether it could have en understood in any other way. It was this time too, that I gave the order to the men to quarters, secretly without of drum. Captain Gordon has repre- ted this latter part of the order to have en subsequently given; after I went on ck, and while I was standing in the gang- y. It is not to be wondered at if the der and date of events, so nearly con- ted in point of time, should be forgot- , or confounded. But it is obvious, that ptain Gordon, in this part of his repre- tation, has been mistaken. For he says first gun of the Leopard, was fired ile he stood in the gangway, and *before* had gone below to execute the order I gave him to get his men to quarters. l of the witnesses, however, concur in ing, that the drum was beaten on the deck, before the gun was fired, and t captain Gordon stopped the drum, ile going from the cabin to the quarter ck. They all too concur in saying, that drum was beaten after he had given he rders to go to quarters. It is most obvi- us therefore that the order to go to quar- rs, in pursuance of which the drum was ea en, was prior to the order given by me the gang way, about the time the gun as fired.

Having given these orders to captain Gordon, I repaired to the quarter deck to atch the movements of the Leopard; nd then for the first time discovered that he tompions were out, and her guns train- g upon us. On this discovery it was, hat I gave the second order to capt. Gor- on to "hurry his men to quarters;" a mode of expression certainly better calcu- ated to convey the idea, that a previous order had been given to that effect; than *that* it was an original order, then for the first time given.

It is imputed to me by the second specification, that I "did not use prompt and officer-like measures in getting the men to quarters." As to the promptitude of my measures, I have nothing to add to what I have already observed. That they were unofficer-like, is repeated in the next specification. No particular impropriety, however, either in the evidence or charges, is suggested, but that contained in the 4th specification, in which it is alledged that "I ordered the drum to desist from beating, and that the men should be got to quarters without beat of drum."

The first part of this charge is unsupported by proof. The order to desist, is proved to have been given by captain Gordon; and he therefore is responsible for the consequences of stopping it after it had commenced. The latter part of the charge I admit. I did give the order to get the men to quarters secretly, without beat of drum. Nor will candid and liberal men, see in it any thing derogatory to the character of an American officer. The order was not only justified, but made necessary by the occasion; and much of the disaster of that day is to be imputed to the breach of this order. The court very properly put a stop to the testimony on this point; because it is obviously a question of discretion, to which they require not the opinions of the witnesses to guide them. The [illegible] the witnesses, however, who have spoken on this point, while they lay hold of the occasion to censure my conduct, have established the very principle, on which the order is to be justified. They admit that there are cases in which such a mode would be proper; cases where either time is to be gained; or preparations are to be concealed from an adversary. On no occasion did these motives operate with greater force—while I was desirous to be prepared for any result; it was my duty to pursue such a course as could not provoke hostility, if none were designed; or precipitate it if intended. Both of these objects would have been defeated, by adopting the usual mode; as our drum must necessarily have been heard aboard the Leopard; and there is every reason to believe that the firing of the Leopard would not have commenced so soon, if our antagonists had not been assured by the beat of the drum that we were preparing for battle. Captain Gordon indeed says, "that the fire could not have been produced by the beat of the drum;" and he assigns two reasons: 1st. "That the gun was fired, *before* the drum was beaten;" & secondly, "that the drum, he thinks, could not be heard on board the Leopard." In both particulars he is contradicted by every other witness. Putting the direct evidence out of the question as to the last reason, the court will judge, if it was possible that a drum could have been beaten without being heard at a distance of 50 or 60 yards.

To have given notice of my preparations, would have been inconsistent with the course which my judgment had suggested, This order was a necessary part of that system. If I am censurable in this particular, it will not be because this order was given; but because the system of conduct which made it necessary, was injudicious and improper.

Other charges have imputed it to me as an offence, that I delayed my preparations too long. Whether that part of the accusation be repelled or not it does not belong to me to determine—But if they had been too long delayed, did not that very delay impose the necessity of resorting to this mode, as the only means of gaining time and correcting the former error? The charges are inconsistent. If the first be true it evinces the absolute necessity of pursuing the course which is now condemned.

[*To be continued.*]

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

KINGSTON, *(Jam.) May* 9.

Arrived schooner Poney, Williams, in 10 days from Savannah. Also, sent in the British armed ship Pomona, M'Naught, from Port-au-Prince for London. May 14th, sent in, the schooner Martha Crowley, from Charleston for St. Jago de Cuba, with 280 barrels of flour.

At Montego Bay, brig Olive, Rust, 20 days from New York. This vessel sailed by permission from the U. S. in ballast, and has been seized by the custom house officers in Jamaica, as not coming within the meaning of the proclamation, issued by sir Eyre Coote, on the 27th November, 1806, regulating the trade of neutral nations with this country.

At Falmouth, the brig Twins, Crow, from New York. Passed by, May 10, the ship New York, Moncriffe, from N. York for Montego Bay. The Serpent brig of war arrived at Kingston on the 26th of May, and spoke on the 21st the schooner Fair Lady from St. Marys.

NEW-YORK, *June* 18.

Arrived brig Thetis, Thompson, in 20 days from Kingston, Jam. Left schooner Jefferson of Philadelphia, the only American vessel there. The ship Pamptico, Milrea, sailed the day before for New York, in ballast. June 1st, off Isle of Pines, spoke ship Holland, four days from Falmouth for New York, in ballast. Spoke, three days out, schooner Ticonic, from Jamaica for Philadelphia. The Pamptico and Jefferson were seized, but released afterwards. The governor of Jamaica has permitted the exportation of rum to vessels arriving in ballast. Two of the Cork fleet had arrived. Price of flour, 27 to 30 dollars per barrel.

BALTIMORE, *June* 20.

Ferguson's Norfolk Packet, which left this on Friday evening, was upset about 6 o'clock on Saturday morning off Magothy, by a whirlwind. The water came in so fast at the cabin windows that she soon filled. The passengers with difficulty saved their lives: they were taken up by a craft bound up, which was within a few hundred yards of her at the time, but felt nothing of the squall. A horse that was in the hold and most of the baggage of the passengers and of the captain went down with the schooner. Fortunately there were no females on board, or they must have perished.

MARTINSBURG, *June* 17.

Died on Wednesday last, in Buckles-Town, after a lingering and painful disease, Mr. *Robert M'Knight*: His remains were yesterday interred in the German burial ground in this town. Mr. M'Knight was universally esteemed by his anquaintances, as an honest man, a sincere friend, and an agreeable and shcial companion.

We are authorised to state that the Occoquan Bridge is finished, and ready for the accommodation of passengers.

May 20 d1m

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, JUNE 21.

☞ We have just seen Proposals for printing a New Work, under the title of "*The Lawyer; or Man as he ought not to be.*" Said to be written by a young gentleman of the bar, late of the city of Washington.—From the novelty of the title, we feel anxious to see it issued from the press. It is reported that *Zadock Cramer*, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, has purchased the manuscript of the author, and purposes to publish it in Baltimore in a few weeks.

Subscriptions will be received at this office.

General TURREAU, the French minister arrived at Washington City on Friday last from Baltimore.

We understand, (says the National Intelligencer) that dispatches have been received from general Armstrong of a late date in April General Armstrong was then in Paris The Osage had not been detained by the French government, but by gen. Armstrong, to take his communications for our government. She was soon to return to England, whence she would soon sail for the United States, without returning to France. We do not learn that any extraordinary circumstance had occurred.

Comparison between a woman of fashion and the moon.—Why is a woman of fashion like the moon? Because Madam LUNA rises when her husband (the sun) goes to bed, and goes to bed when her husband rises; she never looks so beautiful as when she shines in full opposition to him; she also makes *horns*, appears sometimes in the *vapors*, sometimes *cloudy*, sometimes *serene*, and at times in a *hoop*; but, above all, she is ever *changing*.

A quaker, a few days since, having been cited as an evidence at a quarter session, one of the magistrates, who had been a blacksmith, desired to know why he would not take off his hat.

It is a privilege, said the witness, that the laws and liberality of my country indulge people of our religious mode of thinking. If I had it in my power, said the angry justice, I would have your hat *nailed* to your head. I tho't, said Obediah that thou had'st given over the trade of *driving nails*.

[*London pap.*

SHIP NEWS.

ENTERED,

Brig America, Shaw, Providence, R. I.
Sloop Keziah, Phillips, Dighton, Ms.

CLEARED,

Sch'r Juliana, Howland, New-Bedford, Ms.
Hero, Baker, Yarmouth, Ms.
Lucinda, Bears, Boston, Ms.
Sloop Lydia, Potter, Providence, R. I.
Eliza, Huntress, Portsmouth, N. H.
John & Harry, Gibbs, New-Bedford, Ms.

Exclusive of vessels entered and cleared from and to ports within the capes of Virginia.

☞ NOTICE.

THE Members of the *Alexandria Library Company* are respectfully informed, that on account of the new arrangements now making in the Library, no Books can be delivered 'till Thursday morning at 11 o'clock; when CATALOGUES will be ready at 50 cents each, payable on delivery.

James Kennedy, *senr.*
LIBRARIAN.

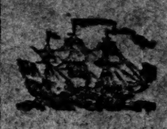
June 20. d3t

☞ Straw Bonnets cleaned and repaired, Ostrich and Military Feathers cleaned to look equal to new—by

Mrs. Charnock,
At Thomas Shield's, (Hair-Dresser) Royal-street.

June 13. eo3t

For BOSTON,



The fast sailing Schooner
HAZARD,
A. NEWCOMB, Master;
Having excellent accommodations, will sail in three days. For passage apply to the Master on board at Lawrason's wharf.

June 21. 3t*

Washington Bridge Company.

THE Stockholders of the Washington Bridge Company are hereby notified that the second instalment of ten dollars on each share is called for by the Directors and must be paid on or before the 1st day of August next, agreably to to the Act of Congress, entitled "An act authorising the erection of a bridge over the river Potomac, within the District of Columbia,

By order of the Directors,
Daniel Carrol, of Dud'n
President.

June 21 law1m.

FRESH LEMONS.

JUST RECEIVED
And for Sale by the Subscriber,
FRESH LEMONS and ORANGES by the box or retail.

SPANISH CAPERS of a superior quality, in bottles.

A. WILLIS.

Who has fitted up, at FORT WARBURTON, a handsome place for the accommodation of parties, adjoining an excellent spring, and his PACKET will attend every morning at Ricketts and Newton's wharf to convey such as feel a disposition to enjoy a little recreation at one of the handsomest places in this vicinity.—Private parties giving him notice the evening before, can be accommodated with every thing the season affords, and will spare no pains to give general satisfaction.

June 21. 3t*

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from *Alexander Smith* to the subscribers, to secure the payment of a sum of money to the Bank of Alexandria, will be exposed to sale, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of July next, a *PIECE OF GROUND* lying on the south side of Duke-street and west side of Water-street, being at the intersection of the streets, extending on Duke-street forty feet, on Water-street ninety-one feet six inches to a ten feet alley—upon a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, the purchaser giving notes for the several payments negotiable at the Bank of Alexandria, with an approved indorser, and a deed of trust upon the property to secure the payment of the notes.

James Keith, sen,
James Keith, jun.

June 21. dts

☞ *Alexandria Theatre,*

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed that the above THEATRE will open on *Tuesday Evening, June* 28, and continue open every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, & SATURDAY, until further notice. Particulars of the first performance will be given in a future advertisement.

June 16.

TO RENT,

THE *STORE* at the corner of Prince and Union-streets, now in the occupation of *Benjamin Shreve*, jun. For terms apply to

John Janney.

6 mo 14. oaw6w,

Riflemen—Attention.

THE Members composing the Rifle Company, are requested to meet at Mr. John Lomax's tavern, on Wednesday Evening the 22d instant, at 7 o'clock. Punctual attendance is required, as matters of importance will be laid before them relative to their choir.

H. Field, *Serjeant.*

June 20.

NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *George and Thomas Burroughs*, expired this day: All persons having claims against said concern, will please present them to the subscriber, and those indebted thereto are desired to make payment to him.

George Burroughs.

Aquia, 6th May. 2aw

☞ Printing in its various branches neatly executed at this office.

WILL BE PUBLISHED

IN A PAMPHLET AT THIS OFFICE IN A SHORT TIME,

AN ADDRESS

TO THE

PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES,

ON THE IMPORTANCE OF ENCOURAGING *AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES:*

Tending to shew that by a due encouragement of these essential interests, the nation will be rendered more respectable abroad and more prosperous at home.

TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF

The Improvements in Sheep at Arlington,

The native Sheep of Smith's Island, and the plans proposed of extending this valuable race of animals, for the benefit of the country at large:

BY GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS Esq.
Of Arlington House, in the District of Columbia.

AT a time when the energies of the nation seem awakened to the state of our foreign and domestic concerns, we conceive that the important interests of Agriculture and Manufactures should meet with a considerable share of the public discussion. Certain it is, that at no period of our political history could these national subjects excite more interest or be more properly urged to the notice of the publib mind. The unsettled and impending appearance of our foreign affairs, and the present disturbed state of the European world, renders it doubly necessary for the citizens of America to cherish and promote their domestic policy, whereby they may derive those resources which are now obtained from abroad and create wealth and industry within themselves. Too long have these important and patriotic interests been neglected. The nation now feels their want, and we trust will duly provide for their support. Government, hitherto engaged in other concerns, will now cherish those domestic institutions, which will preserve the nation's dignity and promote the people's welfare.

Of the merits of the little work we are about to issue to the public, it is not our province to decide, but of the advantages to be derived from its sale we would beg leave to say every thing which a disinterested exertion in the cause of Domestic Manufacture justly demands—And as the profits of this work, after the expences of publication are paid, will be solely devoted to the purposes of the Arlington Institution, we may hope and confidently expect a liberal patronage from a discerning and patriotic community.

EDITOR.

☞ *Printers in the U. States will please to give this advertisement an insertion in their respective papers, and such as demand it will be paid at this office. Booksellers supplied on liberal terms, and all orders will be punctually attended to.*

Alex. 18th June, 1808.

CAUTION.

The subscriber accidentally left his Silver Watch upon a nail in the public necessary at Rickett's wharf, at 6 o'clock this morning.—On the inside are the cyphers R E. Maker's name *D. Edmonds*, Liverpool No 724.

The person who took the Watch is well known, and was seen in the act by two respectable men. If he thinks proper to leave the Watch at this office within three days, he will receive TWO DOLLARS for his politeness and no questions asked; otherwise the rigor of the law will speedily overtake him. All persons are cautioned against purchasing the said Watch.

Robert Evans.

June 18. 3t*

Patent Shot, &c.

2 tons Patent Shot, assorted, B to no. 7.
15 hogsheads brown Sugars.
2000 lbs. green Coffee.
Imperial Tea, of a very superior quality, in quarter chests, boxes and canisters.
50 barrels choice Whiskey.
Jamaica Spirits, (for family use)—warranted seven years old.
40 boxes Muscatel Raisins.
With a general assortment of Wines, Liquors, and Groceries as usual—

FOR SALE BY

Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax streets.

June 15.

Lemmons by the box,

Lisbon Wine in quarter casks,
And about 4000 bushels coarse Salt,
Mould Candles in small boxes, of superiuality,
Window Glass in boxes,
For Sale, by

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

January 60. eotf

New-York Lottery.

First drawn number this morning, being the 40th day of drawing, is entitled to

10,000 Dollars.

THE CAPITAL PRIZE OF

25,000 *Dollars is still in Wheel.*

Total gain of the wheel 20,630 Dollars, on the close of the 39th day's drawing.

☞ Present price of Tickets 15 Dollars, and a few on hand.

R. GRAY.

June 7.

LENT OR LOST,

The first volume of Chesterfield's Letters

WHOEVER has borrowed or found it will please to return it and call and pay for the sett.

Th

La

and inspector of artillary of the U. S.
No 1st and 2d of the above work
FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY.

Just Received and For Sale
BY R. GRAY, King-street,

SECRET HISTORY;

OR,

The Horrors of St, Domingo.

In a series of letters written by a lady at Cape Francois to Colonel BURR, late Vice-President of the United States.—Price $1.

MODERN CHIVALRY,

Containing the adventures of a Captain and Teague O'Regan, his servant, by *H.H. Brackenridge*, 2 vol. 12. mo. Price $2 50 cents.

A New System of Domestic Cookery,

Formed upon priciples of economy and adapted to the use of private families.—Price 87½ cents.

March

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. *Nicholls*, on the north side of Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

January 12. 6m

JOHN G. LADD,

HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and Checks and Stripes.
1000 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheeting and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee
40 hhds Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
10 do. Holland Gin
5 do. French Brandy
7 do. Jamaica Spirits.
A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Spermaciti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c &c.

April 7. d

TO RENT,

(And immediate possession given)

NEAR THE EXTREMITY OF THE PAVEMENT *On Prince-Street*

A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with an elegant garden, and all necessary buildings thereto, complete. The premises occupy one half acre of ground, on one of the best situations and best constructions, equalled by few, (if any) exceded by none in Alexandria of its size; it has also a pump of excellent water, approved of by the best judges, besides a well in the garden for its exclusive use, and is every way calculated toaccommodate a genteel family, from such a moderate rent will be taken..

Now building and will be ready to RENT about the first of August, FOUR HOUSES, on Washington-street, the situations are good, and the buildings will be very convenient and neatly finished, for private families, or public business— and a House or two, near *Messrs. Marsteller and Young's* wharf.

For terms apply to,

Robert Brocket.

June 1. 2aw

☞ AT a meeting of the President and Directors of the Pennsylvania Copper Mine Company, on the 3d day of June, 1808, it was *resolved* to call a general meeting of the Stockholders to take into consideration the present state of their concerns. *I do hereby notify them*, that the said meeting will be held on the 24th day of *June* aforesaid, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, at GADSBY'S hotel, in Alexandria; when and where they are requested to attend.

JOHN POTTS, *President*

June 11. 2aw

Fort Warburton Packet.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has equipped the above Packet in a very elegant manner, and will sail from Rickett's and Newton's wharf for Fort Warburton, every morning at 8 o'clock, and return to Alexandria in the afternoon.—The Packet will be constantly supplied with a choice collection of stores for the entertainment of passengers, and every exertion used to render the utmost satisfaction.

Abel Willis.

WHO HAS FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,
500 wt. excellent Rhode Island Cheese
200 bush. of seed potatoes.
Lemons in boxes.
Excellent Herrings in barrels.

☞ Groceries as usual.

May 18. d3t* etf.

District of Columbia, to wit.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1807.

George Deneale, *complainant.*
AGAINST
Stephen Cooke, *defendant.* } *In Chancery*

THE said defendant, *Stephen Cooke*, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of July term next, and answer the complainants bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the public newspapers published in this county, for two months, successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

A copy. Test,

G. Deneale, C. C.

The subscriber will Sell.

On a credit of 6 12 and 18 months, either of the HOUSES occupied by Messrs. Gray, and Shreve, on King street; or of the HOUSES on the same street occupied by Messrs. Sloan, and Nelson; several vacant LOTS on Washington, near King street; any part of his vacant GROUND on the Mall, the Potomac, or Hunting creek; and several valuable ANNUAL GROUND RENTS.

He will also dispose of a valuable GRIST MILL on Goose-Creek, near the turnpike road from Leesburgh to Alexandria, with about 500 acres of land adjoining, great part of which is well covered with timber.—Apply to JOHN TUCKER, Alexandria, or or the subscriber, near Leesburgh, Loudoun county.

S. COOKE.

April 14. law

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from *Andrew Parks* to the subscriber. for the purpose of securing a debt due from the said Parks to William A. Washington, will be exposed to sale, for ready money, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 11th day of July next, if fair; otherwise on the next fair day; a tract of LAND, in the county of Jefferson, state of Virginia, containing 88 acres—Also another Tract adjoining the above mentioned, containing 222 acres, three rods and thirty-four perches.

Henry S. Turner.

June 6. law5w

☞ TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or more years, adjoining the place whereon he now lives, a Blacksmith's shop, with a complete set of Tools, a Dwelling House in comfortable condition, calculated for a family, together with between three and four acres of very rich land.—From several years experience, I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a blacksmith than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland, Broad-Creek,
December 9.—[15.] } lawtf

N B. If I dont rent the fine stand, I will give good wages to a young man, or a man with a family. T. B. M

TO RENT,

A convenient two story *Dwelling House* and *Store*, situate on the corner of King and Pitt-streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay Apply to

Eliza Wilson, or
Robert I. Taylor.

Jannary 12. 2aw

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. KENNEDY, *sen.*
Bookseller.

Baring's Inquiry into the Causes and Consequences of the Orders in Council—price 50 cents.
Surr's Winter in London, 2 vols.
Corinna or Italy, 2 vols.
Conversations on Chymistry.
Walker's Key to Classical Pronunciation.
Andrew's Elements of Logic.
Robinson's Poems.
An assortment of the newest Music, Songs, Pieces, &c.

June 16. eo3t

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line

Which makes his assortment complete. *He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms*

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong } on hand from the particular cargoes of select teas for family use.
Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality
Madeira, Busellos, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Genuine old Port } WINES.
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground Ginger, basket salt for table use, dearl barley rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone, spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been collected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms

Joseph Mandeville

CORNER OF KING *and* FAIRFAX STREETS, *ALEXANDRIA:*

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

MADEIRA
Port
Sherry
Lisbon
Malaga
Teneriffe &
Corsica } WINES.

Old St. Estephe Medoc laret, in cases of one dozen
A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses

Gunpowder
Imperial
Hyson
Young Hyson
Hyson-Skin and
Souchong } TEAS *of good quality*

Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff, in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*
Mace; nutmegs; cloves, assia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.
Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.
A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.
A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c

PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
(For the Proprietor.)